

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CHASOM BROWN, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GOOGLE LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. 20-cv-03664-YGR (SVK)

**REDACTED**

**ORDER ON: (1) PLAINTIFFS’  
MOTION FOR ADDITIONAL  
DISCOVERY SANCTIONS, AND  
(2) GOOGLE’S ADMINISTRATIVE  
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO  
DEPRECATE**

Re: Dkt. Nos. 656, 810

**I. INTRODUCTION AND FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

Plaintiffs in this class action claim that Defendant Google surreptitiously intercepts and collects users’ data even while users are in a private browser mode. *See generally* Dkt. 803 (Class Certification Order) at 2. On May 20, 2022, the Court issued an order imposing sanctions on Google for discovery misconduct relating to its failure to timely disclose the existence and Google’s use of bits that indicate whether a Chrome browser has sent Google a signal called the “X-Client-Data header.” Dkt. 588 (the “May 2022 Sanctions Order”). The three such bits that had come to light at the time of the May 2022 Sanctions Order are named “is\_chrome\_incognito”; “is\_chrome\_non\_incognito”; and “maybe\_chrome\_incognito.” Dkt. 588-1 at Finding of Fact (“FOF”) ¶ 13. The May 2022 Sanctions Order called these three bits the “Incognito-detection bits.” *Id.* Plaintiffs argued that the Incognito-detection bits can be used to reliably identify Incognito traffic. *Id.* at FOF ¶ 130 and evidence cited therein. Google conceded that the Chrome browser does not send Google the X-Client-Data header when it is in Incognito mode, but it disputed that the bits were a reliable indication of Incognito traffic. *Id.* at FOF ¶ 129 and evidence cited therein. The Court held that evidence concerning the existence and use of the Incognito-

1 detection bits was relevant to both Plaintiffs' claims and Google's defenses and was within the  
 2 scope of discovery; that Google engaged in discovery misconduct when it failed to provide  
 3 information about the bits during discovery; and that Plaintiffs had been prejudiced by Google's  
 4 discovery misconduct. *Id.* at FOF ¶¶ 154-171. The Court imposed several sanctions on Google,  
 5 including evidentiary sanctions, a recommended jury instruction, and monetary sanctions. *Id.* at  
 6 Conclusions of Law ("COL") ¶¶ 24-52.

7 The May 2022 Sanctions Order also included the following requirement:

8 Google must provide Plaintiffs with a representation in writing no later than  
 9 **May 31, 2022** that other than the logs identified thus far as containing Incognito-  
 10 detection bits, no other such logs exist.

11 Dkt. 588 at 6 (emphasis in original). After the May 31, 2022 deadline, Google informed Plaintiffs  
 12 that there were ■ additional logs containing the three Incognito-detection bits that were the focus  
 13 of the May 2022 Sanctions Order, and Plaintiffs then filed an administrative motion seeking  
 14 permission from the Court for further briefing, arguing that Google's response "demonstrates  
 15 additional misconduct by Google that continues to prejudice Plaintiffs." Dkt. 615. Google  
 16 opposed Plaintiffs' administrative motion. Dkt. 618.

17 On July 1, 2022, the Court issued an order on Plaintiffs' administrative motion, setting a  
 18 briefing schedule on Plaintiffs' request for additional discovery sanctions. Dkt. 624. Thereafter,  
 19 the Parties filed an initial round of briefing. Dkt. 656 (Plaintiffs' motion for supplemental  
 20 sanctions); Dkt. 696 (Google's opposition); Dkt. 708 (Plaintiffs' reply). Google also filed a  
 21 motion to file a sur-reply, which Plaintiffs opposed. Dkt. 735, 737.

22 After reviewing the initial round of briefing, the Court issued an order on October 20,  
 23 2022, in which it indicated that it "intend[ed] to issue an Order to Show Cause" on Plaintiffs'  
 24 request for additional sanctions and set a status conference for October 27, 2022 to discuss how to  
 25 proceed following issuance of the OSC. Dkt. 776. The Court held the status conference as  
 26 scheduled on October 27, 2022. Dkt. 783. On the same date, the Court issued an Order to Show  
 27 Cause requiring Google "to show cause as to why the Court should not find that the logs recently  
 28 disclosed by Google contain relevant data that should have been identified and produced during

discovery and that Google should be sanctioned.” Dkt. 784 (the “OSC”). The Court set a briefing schedule on the OSC. *Id.* The Court also denied Google’s motion at Dkt. 735 for leave to file a sur-reply on Plaintiff’s original round of briefing for additional sanctions, without prejudice to Google’s inclusion of any information from its proposed sur-reply in its briefing on the OSC. *Id.*

Now before the Court are the Parties’ briefs in response to the OSC. Dkt. 798 (Google’s Response to OSC), Dkt. 834 (corrected redacted version filed at Dkt. 844-2) (Plaintiff’s Response to OSC), Dkt. 858 (Google’s reply), Dkt. 859 (Plaintiffs’ statement of recent decision).

While the briefing on the OSC was underway, Google filed an administrative motion requesting leave to deprecate a field named “[REDACTED]” found in certain of its data logs. Dkt. 810 (the “motion to deprecate”). Plaintiffs oppose the motion to deprecate. Dkt. 816. The Parties subsequently stipulated that Plaintiffs would include any additional sanctions requests they intended to make in connection with the [REDACTED] filed in their reply on the OSC. Dkt. 826.

Accordingly, this Order will address both the OSC on Plaintiffs’ motion for additional discovery sanctions and Google’s administrative motion to deprecate. The Court held an in-person hearing on these motions on March 2, 2023.

## **II. PLAINTIFFS’ MOTION FOR ADDITIONAL DISCOVERY SANCTIONS**

### **A. Google’s evidentiary objection**

In a footnote in its reply brief on the OSC, Google states an objection to Exhibit 7 of the Declaration of Mark Mao submitted with Plaintiffs’ response brief on the OSC on the grounds that the exhibit contains “pages of attorney argument in violation of Civil Local Rule 7-5(b)” and requests that the Court strike the second column of the exhibit and entertain only the arguments set forth in Plaintiffs’ brief. Dkt. 857-3 at 2 n.1; *see also id.* at 16 n.9. Google’s objection is **OVERRULED** for two reasons. First, Google’s objection violates the undersigned’s Civil and Discovery Referral Matters Standing Order, which states that “[u]se of footnotes in Court filings is to be limited to providing points of clarification or cross-references” and provides that “[a]rgument in footnotes will not be considered by the Court.” Second, Mr. Mao’s declaration describes the objected-to Exhibit 7 as “a document listing the sanctions that Plaintiffs are

seeking.” Dkt. 833-2 ¶ 8. The Court has not considered the arguments in Exhibit 7 separate and apart from the arguments made by Plaintiffs in their response to OSC and at the March 2, 2023 hearing.

**B. Google’s disclosure of [REDACTED] additional logs containing the is\_chrome\_incognito, maybe\_chrome\_incognito, or is\_chrome\_non\_incognito bits**

Plaintiffs’ motion for additional discovery sanctions stems from information disclosed by Google after, and pursuant to, the Court’s May 2022 Sanctions Order. That order sets forth in detail the relevant history regarding discovery in this case and Google’s belated disclosure of information regarding the three Incognito-detection bits that had been identified at that time, and that discussion will not be repeated here.

As noted above, the May 2022 Sanctions Order set a deadline of May 31, 2022 for Google to “provide Plaintiffs with a representation in writing .... that other than the logs identified thus far as containing Incognito-detection bits, no other such logs exist.” Dkt. 588 at 6. On the May 31, 2022 deadline, Google served Plaintiffs with the declaration of Martin Sramek, the Privacy Working Group lead for Chrome. Dkt. 614-3 (the “May 31 Sramek Declaration”). In that declaration, Mr. Sramek listed the [REDACTED] previously-disclosed logs that contain the is\_chrome\_incognito, maybe\_chrome\_incognito, or is\_chrome\_non\_incognito bits. *Id.* ¶ 3. Mr. Sramek stated that based on his experience “responding to requests by Googlers related to inferring Incognito mode on Chrome,” he “was only aware of the logs and bits listed above.” *Id.* ¶ 4. At his direction and with his involvement and supervision, Google employees took the following additional steps to comply with the Court’s directive in its May 2022 Order: “(i) conduct code search to identify responsive code potentially related to Incognito-detection bits and (ii) survey teams responsible for responsive code.” *Id.* Mr. Sramek stated that this investigation began on May 23, 2022 and was expected to be completed by June 14, 2022. *Id.* ¶ 5. He also clarified that he had not identified certain logs as “containing Chrome Incognito-detection bits” if they displayed “is\_chrome\_non\_incognito\_mode” and a value of 0 (zero) for every entry. *Id.* ¶ 6.

Google admits that it did not seek an extension from the Court of the May 31, 2022



1 deadline to provide the representation required under the May 2022 Sanctions Order. Dkt. 695-3  
2 at 1.

3 On June 14, 2022, Google served Plaintiffs with a supplemental declaration from Mr.  
4 Sramek. Dkt. 614-2 (the “June 14 Sramek Declaration”). In that declaration, Mr. Sramek  
5 explained that as part of his investigation, he worked with Google employee Matt Harren, the  
6 ████████ Logs Technical Lead, to identify additional logs containing Incognito-detection bits.  
7 *Id.* ¶ 4. Mr. Sramek also supervised a “robust code audit to identify any additional uses of the X-  
8 Client-Data header for Incognito detection.” *Id.* This investigation revealed that “when the  
9 maybe\_chrome\_incognito bit was added to” two previously-disclosed logs “it was copied to each  
10 of” ████████ additional logs, which were listed in Exhibit A to the June 14 Sramek Declaration.  
11 Dkt. 614-2 at Ex. A. Mr. Sramek sorted the additional logs into six categories:  
12 (1) “██████████”; (2) “██████ Logs”; (3) “██████████ Logs”; (4) “██████ Logs”; (5) “██████  
13 Logs”; and (6) “██████████ Logs.” *Id.* The June 14 Sramek Declaration provides  
14 additional information about each category of logs. Dkt. 614-2 ¶¶ 6-11. Mr. Sramek’s  
15 investigation “also identified an ██████████ log containing the  
16 ‘is\_chrome\_non\_incognito\_mode’” that “does not contain any GAIA, Biscotti, or Zwieback  
17 identifiers.” *Id.* ¶ 12. In the briefing on the present sanctions motion, Google states that it later  
18 discovered that ████████ of the logs listed in the June 14 Sramek Declaration also “has a corresponding  
19 log with authenticated data (also known as a ‘personal log’) that also contains the  
20 ‘maybe\_chrome\_incognito’ bit.” Dkt. 797-3 at 5-6; Dkt. 797-7 ¶ 3. Therefore, since the Court  
21 issued the May 2022 Sanctions Order, Google has disclosed a total of ████████ additional logs  
22 containing the three Incognito detection bits that were the subject of that order. The Court will  
23 refer to these ████████ logs (which include the ████████ logs identified in the June 14 Sramek Declaration and  
24 the ██████████ log disclosed in Google’s response to OSC) as the “New Logs.”

25 In connection with Plaintiff’s administrative motion to seek additional sanctions and  
26 Google’s response to the subsequent OSC, Mr. Sramek has submitted two additional declarations  
27 with more details about the investigation Google performed to comply with the May 2022  
28 Sanctions Order. Mr. Sramek’s August 18, 2022 declaration offers an explanation for Google’s

1 inability to timely give the attestation required under the May 2022 Sanctions Order. Dkt. 695-4  
 2 (the “August 18 Sramek Declaration”) ¶ 7. Mr. Sramek states that he could not provide the Court-  
 3 ordered attestation in his May 31, 2022 declaration because the investigation was not yet  
 4 complete. *Id.* He did not provide the attestation in his June 14, 2022 declaration “because I  
 5 understood the Court’s order required me to attest that there are no other data sources at Google in  
 6 which any field is used by any team to infer Incognito browser state in any form,” and he claims  
 7 “[t]o provide such a declaration, multiple months-long investigations would have been required.”  
 8 *Id.* Mr. Sramek then states: “However, I understand now that the Court seeks affirmation only for  
 9 the data sources with the following three fields: ‘is\_chrome\_incognito’;  
 10 ‘is\_chrome\_non\_incognito’; and ‘maybe\_chrome\_incognito.’” *Id.* Mr. Sramek states that based  
 11 on this understanding, he can attest that “other than the logs identified in [his] May 31, 2022  
 12 declaration and in [his] June 14, 2022 declaration, no other logs exist containing the Incognito-  
 13 detection bits referenced in the May 30, 2022 Order.” *Id.* ¶¶ 6-7.

14 The August 18 Sramek Declaration and an additional declaration from Mr. Sramek dated  
 15 November 29, 2022 disclose additional details about the three-week investigation he conducted in  
 16 May-June 2022. Mr. Sramek stated that before conducting this additional investigation, his team  
 17 reviewed the scope of Google’s earlier investigation of logs into which the Incognito-detection  
 18 bits were written. Dkt. 695-4 ¶ 5. He then conducted “a search of all Google source code for all  
 19 references to the X-Client-Data header, surveys of 125 teams identified as owners of responsive  
 20 source code, and follow-up interviews with 18 teams whose survey responses indicated that they  
 21 could be treating the absence of the X-Client-Data header as indicative of Incognito browsing,  
 22 including but not limited to use of the Incognito-detection bits.” Dkt. 797-20 (“November 29  
 23 Sramek Decl.”) 5; *see also* Dkt. 695-4 ¶ 5.

24 “As a confirmatory measure,” Mr. Sramek also “worked with Matt Harren, a [REDACTED] Logs  
 25 Technical Lead, to attempt to identify any additional log that may contain the Incognito-detection  
 26 bits regardless of whether any Google employees are using those bits to infer Incognito traffic.”  
 27 Dkt. 797-20 ¶ 5. Mr. Herron explains that this part of the investigation involved writing a custom  
 28 script to query [REDACTED] of data from a table called [REDACTED]. Dkt. 797-6 ¶¶ 7, 11.

1 According to Google, this table contains “statistical information about fields” in “a random sample  
2 of approximately [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] log traffic each day” and “is not, nor is it designed to be, a  
3 comprehensive or fully accurate list of fields in [REDACTED] logs.” *Id.* ¶ 8. Plaintiffs question this  
4 methodology (Dkt. 833-1 at 12), and Google defends it (Dkt. 8), but what is indisputable is that  
5 this disagreement could not be fully explored in discovery because this investigation by Google  
6 took place after discovery had closed.

7 Mr. Sramek states that on the basis of his three-week investigation, he “ha[s] not identified  
8 any engineers or teams who used the absence of the X-Client Data header to infer the use of  
9 Chrome Incognito, other than previously disclosed uses by Bert Leung and affiliated engineers on  
10 the Google Ads team, and by the [REDACTED] team.” Dkt. 797-20 ¶ 6. Plaintiffs suggest that Google  
11 should have conducted a more complete investigation by searching its source code data base for  
12 all instances of the term “Incognito.” Dkt. 833-3 ¶ 15. Google rejects this suggestion on the  
13 grounds that such an audit would require it to analyze [REDACTED] files, “many of which would  
14 require identifying and collaborating with the software engineer(s) responsible to understand their  
15 significance. Dkt. 857-15 ¶¶ 3-11; Dkt. 857-3 at 8.

### 16 **C. Court’s Findings Regarding New Logs**

17 Plaintiffs argue that additional sanctions should be imposed on Google for its failure to  
18 disclose the New Logs in discovery, in response to prior Court orders, and in connection with the  
19 proceedings that resulted in the May 2022 Sanctions Order. Dkt. 833-1. Plaintiffs focus  
20 significant attention on [REDACTED] newly-disclosed “[REDACTED]” log, which includes both authenticated and  
21 non-authenticated records. *See* Dkt. 833-1 at 6-8. Plaintiffs argue that this log could be used to  
22 identify users browsing in Incognito mode by matching their IP address and user agent with those  
23 of a known user browsing in regular mode. *Id.* at 7.

24 Google argues that its failure to identify the New Logs is not a “separate” or “further”  
25 violation of the discovery orders that were the subject of the May 2022 Sanctions Order. *See*  
26 Dkt. 797-3 at 14. According to Google, any misconduct associated with its “inability” to identify  
27 and disclose the New Logs earlier “is part and parcel of the precise conduct – failure to disclose  
28 logs containing Incognito-detection bits – for which the Court has already sanctioned Google.” *Id.*

Google’s remaining arguments go primarily to prejudice, not whether its disclosure of [REDACTED] additional logs following the May 2022 Sanctions Order constitutes discovery misconduct. For example, Google argues that the New Logs do not contain “accretive” information about the existence of use of the Incognito-detection bits because they are automatically populated with information duplicated from previously-disclosed logs. *See id.* at 7-12.

For the same reasons as discussed in the May 2022 Sanctions Order regarding [REDACTED] late-disclosed logs, Google’s failure to disclose the [REDACTED] New Logs is discovery misconduct. As explained in the May 2022 Sanctions Order, logs containing the Incognito-detection bits should have been disclosed in discovery. *See generally* Dkt. 588-1 at FOF ¶¶ 154-155, COL ¶¶ 6-7. Google has not justified its failure to disclose the New Logs earlier. Google’s response to the OSC and the four declarations of Mr. Sramek establish that Google’s discovery of the New Logs required three weeks of investigation by Google. Given the central role the Incognito-detection bits played in discovery proceedings and the earlier sanctions motion, Google could have and should have discovered and disclosed the New Logs earlier.

Plaintiffs contend that as a result of Google’s discovery misconduct with respect to the New Logs, they have been prejudiced in ways not addressed by the May 2022 Sanctions Order. Dkt. 833-1 at 16-18. Plaintiffs point out that there was no discovery provided for the New Logs, which “could have provided even more support for Plaintiffs’ claims and requested relief” and could have changed the entire “course of discovery.” *Id.* at 16-17. Plaintiffs also point out that their experts did not have information about the New Logs when performing their analysis of the ways in which Google stores and uses private browsing data. *Id.* at 17. Plaintiffs emphasize that “[t]he belatedly identified [REDACTED] log directly refutes Google’s prior attestations about the separation of authenticated and unauthenticated data” and argue that “[r]ounds of unnecessary expert discovery were wasted on a defense refuted by Google’s own use of data.” *Id.*

As it found with regard to the [REDACTED] logs that were the subject of the May 2022 Sanctions Order (*see* Dkt. 588-1 at FOF ¶¶ 156 to 171), the Court finds that Google’s late disclosure of the New Logs prejudiced Plaintiffs because the existence of the New Logs was only disclosed after discovery closed, and because Plaintiffs did not have an opportunity through discovery to test



Google’s representations about how the New Logs, with their respective Incognito fields, were (or were not) used by Google. At a minimum, Google’s untimely disclosure of ■ New Logs shows that the discovery violations addressed in the May 22 Sanctions Order were far more extensive, and thus more prejudicial, than was then known.

In the May 2022 Sanctions Order, the Court found that Google’s failure to disclose Incognito-detection bits violated three earlier Court orders. *See* Dkt. 588-1 at COL ¶¶ 6-22. Plaintiffs argue that Google now also has violated the May 2022 Sanctions Order by failing to provide the Court-ordered representation that no other logs contain Incognito-detection bits and Google’s failure meet the Court’s May 31, 2022 deadline for that representation. *See* Dkt. 833-1 at 4.

Google provided the following statement in the August 18, 2023 Sramek Declaration:

Based on the investigation referenced in paragraph 5, other than the logs identified in my May 31, 2022 declaration and in my June 14, 2022 declaration, no other logs exist containing the Incognito-detection bits referenced in the May 20, 2022 Order.

Dkt. 695-4 ¶ 6. Whether this representation satisfies the May 2022 Sanctions Order depends on whether the required certification was limited to logs containing the three Incognito-detection bits that were the focus of that order, or whether Google was instead required to certify that no other logs contain *any* Incognito-detection bits. In support of its narrow interpretation, Google cites a statement in the May 2022 Sanctions Order that “the Court refers to these three fields [“is\_chrome\_incognito”; “is\_chrome\_non\_incognito”; and “maybe\_chrome\_incognito”] as the ‘Incognito-detection bits.’” Dkt. 857-3 at 8; *see also* Dkt. 588-1 at FOF 13. The Court’s focus on those three bits stemmed from the fact that those were the only Incognito-detection bits Google had disclosed at the time, and the Court was attempting to ensure that issues regarding Incognito-detection bits were resolved once and for all. Google never sought clarification of the scope of the certification requirement, even though Mr. Sramek admits that he originally understood it to require disclosure of all logs containing *any* Incognito-detection bits but later came to understand (through an unexplained process) that Google was only required to disclose other logs containing the three Incognito-detection bits that were the focus of the May 2022 Sanctions Order.

Dkt. 695-4 ¶ 7. However, the Court concludes that Google's narrow reading of the May 2022 Sanctions Order finds support in the cited language in the Order, and therefore finds that Google has satisfied the substantive certification requirement. However, Google violated the May 2022 Sanctions Order by failing to meet the May 31, 2022 deadline or seek an extension of that deadline. This violation is addressed by monetary sanctions, as discussed below.

#### **D. Additional Sanctions**

Having concluded that Google engaged in discovery misconduct with regard to the late-disclosed logs, the Court must determine whether Google's misconduct warrants additional discovery sanctions beyond those imposed by the Court in the May 2022 Sanctions Order and, if so, what sanctions are appropriate. Plaintiffs now seek the following additional sanctions:

- Terminating sanctions;
- Preclusion sanctions in the form of Court findings that during the Class Period Google engaged in certain conduct with respect to the identification, collection, and use of private browsing data;
- Preclusion sanctions prohibiting Google from making certain arguments about its identification, collection, and use of private browsing data;
- Preclusion sanctions prohibiting Google from relying on testimony of certain witnesses who submitted declarations in support of Google's response to OSC; and
- Monetary sanctions requiring Google to pay Plaintiffs' attorney's fees and expenses, including expert fees, incurred in connection with their request for additional sanctions and Special Master fees and associated fees and costs.

*See* Dkt. 833-1 at 19-25. Plaintiffs seek these additional sanctions pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 37(b)(2), 37(c)(1), 37(e), and the Court's inherent authority. Dkt. 655-2 at 5-8; Dkt. 833-1 at 19. The legal standards for imposing sanctions under each of these sources of authority are set forth in the May 2022 Sanctions Order and are not repeated here. *See* Dkt. 588-1 at COL ¶¶ 4-52 (Rule 37(b)); ¶¶ 53-65 (Rule 37(c)); ¶¶ 66-68 (Rule 37(e)); and ¶¶ 69-72 (inherent authority). ¶

Some of the additional sanctions Plaintiffs now seek are not just or appropriate on the

record before the Court. Plaintiffs' request for terminating sanctions, which would presumably render Google unable to defend this case, are not proportional or sufficiently tethered to the discovery misconduct at issue. Similarly, preclusion sanctions that would either involve broad Court findings that Google engaged in certain conduct regarding the identification, collection, and use of private browsing data or prohibit Google from making arguments on those issues would also extend far beyond the facts as known and would be more than necessary to address the prejudice suffered by Plaintiffs in this case.

Nevertheless, additional sanctions that are more precisely tailored to the additional prejudice suffered by Plaintiffs due to the discovery misconduct that is the subject of this order are appropriate. Accordingly, the Court **ORDERS** the following sanctions in addition to or as modifications of those set forth in the May 2022 Sanctions Order:

**1. Jury instruction and inference**

The May 2022 Sanctions Order set forth a two-part jury instruction appropriate to give if in the course of proceedings before the trial judge it is determined that Google's discovery misconduct is relevant to an issue before the jury. Dkt. 588-1 ¶ 46. The Court concluded that this sanction was appropriate because "Google was grossly negligent in failing to turn over relevant evidence regarding its ability to identify Incognito traffic, including by violating the Court's orders and failing to disclose the existence of the Incognito-detection bits through relevant documents and evidence." *Id.* ¶ 41. Google's additional discovery misconduct discussed above, in particular its failure to identify the ■ New Logs even after extensive discovery, prior Court orders, and Plaintiffs' earlier sanctions motion is further evidence of Google's gross negligence in this regard. As discussed below in this section, the Court concludes that it is appropriate and necessary to modify the jury instruction to provide additional context and information about the scope of Google's discovery misconduct.

Plaintiffs also argue that an adverse inference instruction is warranted. Dkt. 896 (3/2/23 Hrg. Tr.) at 109-110. The sources of sanctions authority relied upon by Plaintiffs authorize the issuance of adverse inference instructions. *See First Fin. Sec., Inc. v. Freedom Equity Grp., LLC*, No. 15-cv-1893-HRL, 2016 WL 5870218, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 7, 2016) (holding that Rule

37(b)(2)(A) authorizes a court to issue an adverse-inference jury instruction when “bad faith or gross negligence has resulted in either the spoliation of evidence or failure to turn over relevant evidence”); Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e) (stating that upon finding that the party who lost electronically stored information that should have been preserved “acted with the intent to deprive another party of the information’s use in the litigation,” court may “presume that the lost information was unfavorable to the party” or “instruct the jury that it may or must presume the information was unfavorable to the party”). However, although Google’s discovery misconduct has deprived Plaintiffs and the Court of a full understanding of Google’s logs containing Incognito-detection bits, the known information does not support an inference that the late-disclosed information was unfavorable to Google. At the hearing Plaintiffs suggested as an alternative that an instruction could state that the jury could infer that the late-disclosed information is not helpful to Google. Dkt. 896 (3/2/23 Hrg. Tr.) at 110. The Court finds that this inference is warranted. The facts recited above regarding Google’s three-week investigation following the May 2022 Sanctions Order demonstrates that at all times during the extended period during which the Parties have been arguing about Incognito-detection bits, Google had the ability to identify the Incognito-detection bits and the logs that contain them. Had that information been helpful to Google, it is reasonable to infer that Google would have made the effort to identify and disclose the information before it was forced to do so in the face of Plaintiffs’ sanctions orders.

For the foregoing reasons, the Court **MODIFIES** the jury instruction sanction in the May 2022 Sanctions Order as follows (with new language underlined):

If in the course of proceedings before the trial judge it is determined that Google’s discovery misconduct is relevant to an issue before the jury, the Court finds the following jury instructions appropriate: (1) “Google failed to disclose to Plaintiffs the names of key Google employees responsible for developing and implementing Google’s Incognito-detection bits”; and (2) “Despite multiple Court orders requiring Google to disclose the information, Google failed to timely disclose (a) at least [REDACTED] relevant data sources reflecting the use of three Incognito-detection bits;



and (b) at least [REDACTED] additional Incognito-detection bit<sup>1</sup> and any data sources in which it was used. The jury may infer from Google's failure to disclose these data sources that they are not helpful to Google."

## 2. Preclusion sanctions

The Court has the authority to "direct[] that the matters embraced in the order or other designated facts be taken as established for purposes of the action." *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(A)(i); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c)(1)(C) (authorizing orders listed in Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(i)-(vi) for failing to provide information or identify a witness); Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e)(1) (authorizing such sanctions for failing to preserve ESI); *Guifu Li v. A Perfect Day Franchise, Inc.*, 281 F.R.D. 373, 396 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (holding that such sanctions are within court's inherent authority). The Court may also prohibit Google, as the "disobedient party," from "supporting or opposing designated claims or defenses, or from introducing designated matters in evidence." *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(A)(ii).

### a. Establishment of facts; preclusion of arguments

Plaintiffs argue in favor of imposing numerous evidentiary sanctions that would establish key elements of their case. *See* Dkt. 833-1 at 21-22. For example, Plaintiffs ask the Court to find that throughout the Class Period, "Google read and learned the contents or meanings of Plaintiffs' and class members' private browsing communications," "Google readily and systematically mixed private browsing data with the other data it stores," and "Google's conduct in terms of collecting, storing, and using Plaintiffs' and class members' private browsing data was highly offensive." *Id.*

The Court concludes that it would be inappropriate to direct that the broad matters encompassed in these proposed sanctions be taken as established for purposes of this case. Although Google's discovery misconduct has denied Plaintiffs and the Court the opportunity to develop a full understanding of the bits and logs that Google failed to timely disclose, the Court cannot reasonably square matters such as the examples set forth above with what is known about the Incognito detection bits and the logs containing them. However, the Court concludes that the

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<sup>1</sup> *See* section III, *infra*.

following additional evidentiary sanction is consistent with the record concerning the [REDACTED] “joined log” and therefore **ORDERS** pursuant to Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(ii) as follows:

Google is precluded from arguing that there are no logs containing both authenticated and unauthenticated data.

For clarity, this evidentiary sanction does not preclude Google from arguing that it does not “join” authenticated and unauthenticated data.

**b. Additional witness preclusion**

The May 2022 Sanctions Order included a sanction precluding Google from offering or relying on testimony from certain witnesses involved with the development of Incognito-detection bits. Dkt. 388-1 ¶ 36(2). The evidentiary sanction set forth in Paragraph 36(2) of the May 2022 Sanctions Order is **MODIFIED** to add Steven Ellis, Vineet Kahlon, Maciej Kuzniar, Eugene Lee, Xianzhi Liu, Erik Maki, Vasily Panferov, and Martin Sramek to the list of witnesses whose testimony Google may not offer or rely upon. Google provided the declarations of Mr. Sramek to Plaintiffs as part of its attempt to comply with the May 2022 Sanctions Order, and the other newly-precluded witnesses submitted declarations in support of Google’s briefing on the OSC. None of the newly-precluded witnesses were disclosed by Google during discovery. Google argues that these witnesses only became relevant in response to the May 2022 Sanctions Order so did not need to be disclosed earlier. Dkt. 857-3 at 18-19. However, presumably some or all of these witnesses would have been disclosed during the normal course of discovery had Google been forthcoming in identifying logs containing Incognito-detection bits. Because none of these witnesses were disclosed, this witness preclusion sanction is warranted under Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(ii) and Rule 37(c)(1)(C). This preclusion order does not extend to Google’s expert, Konstantinos Psounis, Ph.D., because Plaintiffs have not requested that he be precluded. The Court also does not preclude Google from offering or relying on testimony from Matthew Harren, whose identity was disclosed to Plaintiffs during discovery.

**3. Monetary sanctions**

As discussed in the May 2022 Sanctions Order, Rule 37(b)(2)(C) requires the Court to order a party who has disobeyed a discovery order “to pay the reasonable expenses, including

attorney's fees, caused by the failure, unless the failure was substantially justified or other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust." Under the facts and circumstances of the present motion for additional sanctions, the Court concludes that it is appropriate to require Google to pay certain monetary sanctions.

**a. Certain expert fees**

As discussed above, Google responded to the May 2022 Sanctions Order by identifying dozens of additional logs containing Incognito detection bits. The four Sramek declarations provided by Google to Plaintiffs contained explanations of how Google located these logs and Google's position about the operation and use of the logs. *See* Dkt. 614-2, 614-3, 695-4, 797-20. The OSC that issued after Plaintiffs brought this situation to the Court's attention required Google to provide Plaintiffs and the Court with "all facts or data considered by any person proffering evidence in connection with Google's opening brief." Dkt. 784. The OSC also contemplated that further proceedings before the Special Master might be beneficial, although ultimately the Parties did not seek the Special Master's assistance on this issue. *Id.* Under the circumstances, it was appropriate and foreseeable that Plaintiffs engaged the assistance of a limited number of their experts to evaluate the information provided by Google and assist with the briefing on the OSC. Accordingly, in addition to the monetary sanctions awarded in the May 2022 Sanctions Order, the Court awards Plaintiffs the expenses incurred for fees of the experts who submitted declarations in connection with the OSC—Christopher Thompson and Jay Bhatia—for only that work performed on or after May 31, 2023 in evaluating Google's response to the May 2022 Sanctions Order and in assisting with Plaintiffs' opposition to the OSC.

**b. Monetary sanctions for failure to comply with May 31, 2022 deadline for certification**

As also discussed above, Google violated the May 2022 Sanctions Order by failing to either meet the May 31, 2022 deadline to certify that there were no other logs containing Incognito-detection bits or seek an extension of the deadline. Google did not provide the requested certification until August 18, 2022, and it has not demonstrated why it could not have provided the certification earlier, such as when it provided a list of logs on June 14, 2022.

Accordingly, the Court finds it appropriate to impose a monetary sanction of \$1,000.00 per day for each day that Google's August 18, 2022 certification missed the May 31, 2022 deadline, for a total of \$79,000.00.

### III. GOOGLE'S ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION FOR LEAVE TO DEPRECATE

While briefing on the OSC regarding additional sanctions was underway, Google filed an administrative motion revealing that it had discovered an additional Incognito detection bit called "[REDACTED]." Dkt. 810. Unlike the three Incognito-detection bits that were the subject of the May 2022 Sanctions Order, the [REDACTED] bit [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Dkt. 809-4 at 1. Google argues that this field was [REDACTED]." *Id.* The evidence shows that Google began using the [REDACTED] field on October 13, 2016.

Dkt. 809-5 ¶ 3. Google states that [REDACTED] but [REDACTED], "including changes to Chrome in 2019. *Id.* ¶ 6. Accordingly, Google characterizes the field and underlying heuristic as "defunct code" and now seeks permission from the Court to deprecate the [REDACTED] field and heuristic from its logs." Dkt. 809-4 at 3. Upon agreement of the Parties, the Court ordered Plaintiffs to include any additional sanctions requests they seek in connection with the [REDACTED] field in their OSC briefing. Dkt. 826.

Plaintiffs argue Google's failure to disclose the [REDACTED] bit until December 20, 2022 is a further violation of this Court's discovery orders. Dkt. 815-1 at 1. Plaintiffs also argue that Google's conduct in this respect has caused them further prejudice, particularly for their injunctive relief classes, which will seek at a minimum to require Google to "delete the private browsing information that it previously collected and is currently storing [and] remove any services that were developed or improved with the private browsing information." *Id.* at 5 (citation omitted). Plaintiffs argue that "[b]y artificially and unlawfully limiting discovery into Google's tracking and use of private browsing data, Google seeks to prevent full compliance with that order" for the classes. *Id.* Plaintiffs further assert that granting Google leave to deprecate the



1 [REDACTED] field would allow it “to destroy evidence that could be used to identify  
2 ‘services that were developed or improved with [] private browsing information,’ – thus enabling  
3 those services to escape any injunction.” *Id.*

4 Notwithstanding Google’s arguments to the contrary, the “[REDACTED]” field and  
5 heuristic are relevant. They show that Google’s efforts to detect Incognito browsing were not  
6 limited to heuristics based on the X-Client-Data header. Google claims this field ceased to  
7 function and became “defunct” in 2019, before this action was filed. Dkt. 809-4 at 1. However,  
8 Plaintiffs presented evidence suggesting that the change to Chrome that Google claims rendered  
9 [REDACTED] defunct did not occur until July 2020. Dkt. 833-1 at Slide B10. In any event,  
10 Google’s argument is unavailing because the class period in this case extends back to June 1,  
11 2016. *See* Dkt. 803 at 24. Accordingly, even under Google’s timeline, the [REDACTED]  
12 field was in use for approximately 3 years during the class period.

13 The full significance of the [REDACTED] field and heuristic is not known because  
14 Google did not disclose their existence during fact discovery. Plaintiffs have demonstrated that  
15 this information is of some relevance, particular insofar as it shows Google’s efforts to detect  
16 private browsing mode on non-Chrome browsers. *See* Dkt. 833-1 at 8-9. Google’s request for  
17 leave to deprecate the [REDACTED] field and heuristic from its logs is therefore **DENIED**.  
18 However, Plaintiffs do not seek additional discovery on this issue at this time. While  
19 understandable given the stage of the case, Plaintiff’s position does not support an award of  
20 additional sanctions with regard to Google’s failure to disclose [REDACTED], beyond the  
21 modification of the jury instruction discussed above.

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#### IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court **ORDERS** that the following additional sanctions be imposed against Google:

1. The jury instruction sanction set forth in the May 2022 Sanctions Order (*see id.*) is modified as follows:

If in the course of proceedings before the trial judge it is determined that Google's discovery misconduct is relevant to an issue before the jury, the Court finds the following jury instructions appropriate: (1) "Google failed to disclose to Plaintiffs the names of key Google employees responsible for developing and implementing Google's Incognito-detection bits"; and (2) "Despite multiple Court orders requiring Google to disclose the information, Google failed to timely disclose (a) at least [REDACTED] relevant data sources reflecting the use of three Incognito-detection bits; and (b) at least [REDACTED] additional Incognito-detection bit and any data sources in which it was used. The jury may infer from Google's failure to disclose these data sources that they are not helpful to Google."

2. Google is precluded from arguing that there are no logs containing both authenticated and unauthenticated data.
3. Google may not offer or rely on testimony from Steven Ellis, Vineet Kahlon, Maciej Kuzniar, Eugene Lee, Xianzhi Liu, Erik Maki, Vasily Panferov, and Martin Sramek for any purpose. This sanction is in addition to the witness preclusion sanction set forth in the May 2022 Sanctions Order. *See* Dkt. 588 at 7.
4. Google must pay the expert fees incurred by Plaintiffs for the work of Christopher Thompson and Jay Bhatia in evaluating Google's response to the May 2022 Sanctions Order and in assisting with Plaintiffs' opposition to the OSC. **Within 10 days of the date of this Order**, Plaintiffs must serve Google with an itemized statement of the above-ordered expert fees along with supporting documents. The parties must then meet and confer to resolve the payment of those fees. Any dispute must be presented to the Court in a joint discovery letter brief within **14 days** of Plaintiff's service of its


itemized statement on Google.

5. Google must pay Plaintiffs \$79,000.00 for Google's failure to meet the May 31, 2022 deadline for providing the certification required under the May 2022 Sanctions Order.

6. Google's request for leave to deprecate the Incognito\_window field and heuristic from its logs is **DENIED**.

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated: March 20, 2023

  
SUSAN VAN KEULEN  
United States Magistrate Judge